Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1802. [No. 499.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerseymeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
July 20 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap
Candles and } *in boxes,*
Chocolate
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
July 21 Auctioneer

NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot described, have been either lost, mislaid or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all transfer of said stock is stopped with the Marine Insurance Company, and application is made for a renewal of said Certificates, of which all persons will be pleased to take notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for
ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates,
4283 at 4302 inclusive | Issued in the name of
4253 at 4262 ditto. | Joseph Cary.
4273 at 4282 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen respectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in whose name they at present stand.

June 29. d

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and store, on King-street, next door to Mr. Koones's tavern. Possession may be had the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
June 29. d

FOR HAVRE,

The fine new ship
RICHMOND,
50 to 100 Hhds. will be taken on freight, to address of Messrs. Collow, Freres, Carmichael, & Co. if early application is made.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Rudd, or

A. HENDERSON & Co.

Capt. Rudd will pay no debts contracted by any of his crew.

For sale Bills on Paris, payable in London, and on London direct.

A. H. & Co.
July 15. d

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRITISH BRIG
HANNAH,
now ready to take in a cargo.——She carries about 1300 barrels.

Apply to R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have received by the above brig from London, a great variety of

HARD WARE,

assorted in cases and casks,
Gilt and plated Furniture in do.
Looking Glasses of different sizes,
White Lead and Paints of different colors, ground in oil,
And a quantity of best LONDON PORTER and BROWN STOUT.
July 10. d

NOTICE.

THE SHIP
WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS WOODHOUSE master; about two years old, built in this place by Mr. John Hunter, a fine strong well built, fast sailing vessel—(no accident happening) is intended to be in London to bring out the *Spring Goods*; will sail as soon from London as any vessel from that port for the United States, and intended a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.
JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to Messrs. James and John Wilson, London, the usual advance will be made, upon application to

JAMES WILSON.
July 3. d1m

NOTICE.

During my absence, Mr. Jas. Towers is empowered to transact the business of *Alexander Henderson, & Co.* to grant acquittals to the debtors of *Glassford & Henderson* of Glasgow, and to attend to my private concerns.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.
For A. H. & Co. and as attorney in fact for G. & H.
July 19. d3t

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has now on hand and offers for sale at his store in Prince-Street.

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800;
Green Coffee, Teas,
Loaf and brown sugars,
Crockery ware, &c.

Also, quantity of fresh

Lisbon Lemons and Limes,
Soft shelled almonds,
Filberts, prunes, olives, capers,
Tamarinds, fresh sallad oil,
Excellent New-York cheese,
And salt-petred bacon, direct from Smithfield.

THOMAS SIMMS.
June 19. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

NOTICE.

You that have accustomed yourselves for some time past, to getting over my fences and treading down my wheat and other grain, and more especially to such as are in the habit of getting into my garden, and orchard on Hunting Creek, and stealing therefrom my fruit and vegetables; I forwarn you, that you will be brought to disgrace and punishment before a court of justice, if you do not desist. R. T. HOOE.
July 2. d

Notice is hereby given,

To the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank is this day declared; which will be ready to be paid to them or their legal representatives on Thursday next the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
[illegible]DEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
July 5. d4w

FOR SALE

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.
June 14. dtdf

JUST RECEIVED

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince Street, the following articles:

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year old, and an assortment of liquors,
Best fresh teas, coffee,
Loaf and brown sugar,
First quality Spanish segars,
Best English cheese,
Excellent soft shelled almonds,
Box and jar raisins fresh and nice,
Excellent prunes,
Anchovies of the last importation,
Olives of ditto,
Best sallad oil,
Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits,
Best fresh lime juice by the bottle,
Market, cane and work baskets,
Philadelphia cedar ware,
Glass ware of different kinds,
Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, and a number of other articles.

ABEL WILLIS.
July 14. d

Public Sale.

On Thursday next at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at the house of Mr. G. WRIGHT, *Prince-Street, a quantity of*

Elegant Furniture,

consisting of side boards, tables, secretary and book case, settees, chairs, glasses, &c. &c. And immediately after an

ELEGANT CARRIAGE,

with PLATED HARNESS, and one pair of

HANDSOME HORSES,

at a credit of 6 months for an approved negociable note.

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.
July 19.

Wanted,

A FEMALE SERVANT,

One who understands *cooking* and *washing*.——Apply to the Printer.
July 20. d

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Justices of the Peace for Alexandria county, district of Columbia, are requested to meet at the court-house in Alexandria, on [illegible] the 23d instant, in order to close the account for last year, and for sundry other purposes.

July 20. d3t

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.
May 19. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from Bernard Ghequier to the subscriber to secure Korn & Wisemilier, as indorsers of certain notes drawn by the said Bernard Ghequier, negociable at the bank of Alexandria, and there discounted for his accommodation,

On the fifth day of August next will be exposed to sale, for ready money, upon the premises

A LOT OF GROUND,

with several valuable improvements thereon, lying on the east side of Fairfax-Street, between King and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria; fronting 23 feet upon Fairfax-Street and running back eighty feet.

JOHN THOMAS RICKETTS.
July 17. ddf

FOR SALE.

A STOUT, healthy Negro Woman, well calculated for a House servant or to work on a farm.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 14. d

NOTICE

Is HEREBY GIVEN, that an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the POTOMACK COMPANY will be held at Gadsby's Tavern, in Alexandria, on Monday the 2d day of August next, as by law directed; to elect a President and Directors for the ensuing year, when the Treasurer's account of disbursements since the last annual meeting will be laid before them.

By order of the Prelidnet and Directors,
JOSEPH CARLETON, Treasurer.
George-Town, July 13. d

FOR SALE,

About 1100 bushels Liverpool fine Salt,
300 do. Lisbon.
WM. HODGSON.
May 19. d

CONGRESS.
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY 1, 1802.

Debate on the motion to 'recommit the report of the Committee of Inveſtigation.

M. NICHOLSON had very little inclination at this time, to enter into an explanation of this ſubject, which had been ſo miſunderſtood by the gentleman juſt up, on account of indiſpoſition, nor was he very anxiouſly oppoſed to the recommitment, but he could preceive not a ſhadow of reaſon why the report ſhould be recommitted.

The gentleman had grounded his motion upon the opinion, that all the neceſſary facts had not been ſtated. It was, to be ſure, a very late period of the ſeſſion and the diſcuſſion would therefore conſume moſt precious time; but notwithſtanding that, if it ſhould appear that any material facts had been ſuppreſſed, there would be ground for recommitting the report. He ſhould therefore think it neceſſary to teſt the grounds advanced, to prove the neceſſity of the recommitment.

Firſt. It was firſt ſtated in favor of the motion, that the expence attending the removal of the government was a duly authoriſed expence, becauſe it had been paſſed by the accounting officers of the treaſury. But the real queſtion is, were thoſe accounting officers authoriſed to paſs the account? In the examination of this queſtion, the committee referred to the act of 90, Sect. 6, in which are, theſe words, 'And all offices attached to the ſaid ſeat of government ſhall accordingly be removed thereunto (Waſhington) by their reſpective holders.' The queſtion which occupied the committee was, what expences this act intended to cover. In recurring to the documents, the committee found that 15,000 dollars and odd was paid for removing the furniture of the offices, &c. This the committee did not think an unauthoriſed expenſe, becauſe the law empowered it. The books, furniture, records, papers, &c. of the officers of the preſident, they thought the law authoriſed the removal of, but the committee could ſee no authority for paying 32,000 dolls. for the removal of the heads of departments, their furniture, their clerks and their families and furniture; they could ſee no reaſon, for paying to the clerks, &c. for their broken glaſs and China, their tavern expenſes, and what is called their dead houſe rent in Philadelphia. The committee ſaw no reaſon, for ſaying theſe accounts were paſſed at the offices of the accounting officers, becauſe it muſt be well known, that no account, could be paid until it had been ſo paſſed. The only queſtion which occupied the committee was to enquire whether the money ſo paid was duly authoriſed. Whether, for inſtance one officer breaking a looking-glaſs—another a piece of China &c. Another receive his houſe rent—Another gets his expences paid to come here to look after a houſe, and his tavern expences while here—were the expences within the meaning of the law above quoted. Facts of theſe kind, appearing to the view of the committee, they were bound to expreſs an opinion upon them, for they did not think the accounts were legally paſſed. The law merely authoriſed the neceſſarly expence for removing the public offices; it did not authoriſe the ſecretary of the treaſury to be paid five hundred dollars for the removal of his family and furniture, nor the ſecretary of war ſeven hundred dollars—Several others alſo received as much as 500 dollars, and thence, from the heads of the departments, down to the clerks to 50 dollars. The committee did not mean to implicate the characters of theſe gentlemen, for receiving the public money, but they conſider it their duty to diſcloſe facts, and to declare that they did not believe the expenditure legally authoriſed.

The ſecond obſervation the gentleman made, was, from that part of the report, which ſtates that an unſettled balance of four millions in the war department, and of three millions in the navy department, remains. He ſays, it was the duty of the committee, to have ſtated, that almoſt the whole of thoſe ſums had been received, although unſettled. If the houſe will examine the documents accompanying this report, they will find that the ſums paid into the treaſury from this large ſum, have actually been paſſed to the credit of the departments. This the committee thought ſufficient, becauſe any man who would give himſelf the trouble to examine, would find that much has been ſettled. But the committee could not ſay with preciſion how much, becauſe the period of the ſeſſion, was ſuch as to prevent them from paſſing through ſuch voluminous accounts. It would have been an extremely laborious and tedious undertaking, and therefore the committee were obliged to report briefly. The committee could not examine particularly into the items, nor form any compariſon whereby to prove their accuracy or inaccuracy; they were obliged to take it for granted, that thoſe things were all right. They reported agreeable to the mode of doing buſineſs in the treaſury department. Until the accounts of any individual is finally cloſed, let him be indebted ever ſo little, he is conſidered, in the treaſury books, a debtor for the whole of his account. In this way, the committee reported, and accompanied the document with marginal notes, exhibiting where the accounts have been rendered and partially ſettled.

As to the navy yards, the committee having been appointed, "to report whether monies drawn from the treaſury, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the ſame have been regularly accounted for;" and knowing that ſix navy yards had been purchaſed, very naturally enquired under what authority theſe purchaſes had been made, and how they were paid for. They referred to the law authorizing the building of ſix ſeventy fours and ſix ſloops of war. The committee ſubmitted an enquiry to the former ſecretary of the navy (Mr. Stoddert,) directing him to inform the committee as to the purchaſe. Mr. Stoddert anſwered, That a law had paſſed, appropriating one million of dollars for building the ſeventy four's and ſloops of war, and that fifty thouſand dollars, were alſo appropriated for two dock yards; and alſo that two hundred thouſand dollars, was appropriated for the purchaſe of timber or land cloathed therewith; and that he thought himſelf authorized to purchaſe ſix navy yards, whereon to build the ſeventy four's. To theſe ſeveral laws, the committee referred, for the authority under which the ſecretary acted, but they could find no ſuch authority: they could find no other, than authority to purchaſe two dock yards, wherein to repair the ſhips. Now although not ſtated in the report there is very good reaſon to believe that the 50,000 dollars never was laid out upon the two dock yards but that this ſum was caſt into the ſurplus fund. Whether Mr. Stoddert's opinion was correct or not, that it would be more œconomical to build the 74's in public yards than in private yards at rent, the committee were not appointed to enquire: it was their buſineſs to ſay whether he was authorized to act ſo, let his private opinion be what it might. The committee were clearly of opinion, that he was not authorized to take money appropriated for one purpoſe, and make uſe of it for another.

As to the reaſon, why the gentleman wiſhes the report recommitted; to wit, to inſert Mr. Stoddert's anſwer with the report, it is true a motion for the inſertion was made. But the committee tho't that letter was addreſſed to them, and not to the houſe; that it was to inform their minds ſo as to enable them to make the report. They paid due attention to the reaſoning of the letter, but it did not convince them that Mr. S. acted authoritatively. Mr. Stoddert's reaſoning upon the ſubject, could not form a part of the report; the committee were called upon to form an opinion, and not to ſubſtitute that of any individual. They were to enquire whether monies appropriated were uſed to the purpoſes for which they were appropriated. They, thought it was not, becauſe it was appropriated to build ſhips, and to purchaſe land with timber on it, or timber alone. The queſtion then is, whether ſix navy yards, are ſix ſeventy four gun ſhips, and whether ſix ſloops of war are lands with timber growing on it or not. If Mr. Stoddert's reaſoning had been adopted by the committee, it would have become their reaſoning, and except it ſhould be theirs, it would have had no buſineſs in the report. If a diſpoſition of vindication could have been admitted, Mr. Stoddert might have been permitted, to have appeared with council before the committee, but facts alone were required and facts the committee ſtate. Ships had been built for the public before, but the idea never was entertained to build docks for them. No meaſure different from thoſe taken in the building of the frigates, except legal authority ought to have been taken with the ſeventy fours.

The military arſenal at Philadelphia, the gentleman ſaid, was built to keep the ſtores in with more ſafety, than they could be kept in private ſtores, in the neighborhood of which frequently fires occurred. All this might be truth, but if theſe were facts, Mr. Nicholſon, would aſk, why were not congreſs applied to, to ſay whether they would take the riſk, or whether build ſtores, for the more ſafe depoſit of the public ſtores? But the money which built this military arſenal, or laboratory (more properly) he believed it would be found was taken from the Quarter Maſters department. Now was it ever tho't that this fund ſhould ſupply reſources to build a laboratory? Was the Quarter Maſter's department ever appropriated to, for other than the purpoſes expreſſed or intended? No laboratory can be built, but by the authority of the ſtate where erected, but where is the ſtate authority or where the appropriated fund for this purpoſe. Upon examination, the committee could ſee no authority to appropriate or apply public money for this purpoſe, and yet they found, that one hundred and thirty five thouſand dollars, were taken from the Quarter Maſter's department this military arſenal! The committee could ſee no authority for the expence, and that fact they have ſtated.

As to the reſignation of Mr. M'Henry, whether voluntary or at the requeſt of the preſident, the committee ſaw no reaſon why the government ſhould provide the houſe for Mr. M'Henry at Georgetown. It might be ſuppoſed that neither that officer nor his friends, would have thanked the committee for reporting any reaſons, which might have cauſed his removal from office: They had nothing to do with it, having no document upon the ſubject.

The account of Mr. Tracy is next vindicated, and all the gentleman appears to regret here, is that Mr. Dawſon's account is not inſerted in the report. One general anſwer might be given to this. It was believed by a majority of the committee that Mr. Tracy did receive money from the treaſury improperly, but it never has been ſuggeſted that Mr. Dawſon did ſo, and therefore, there is no compariſon of the caſes. Nay, it was ſaid by the gentleman himſelf, (Mr. Griſwold) that he did not blame Mr. Dawſon. The committee ſaw a moſt material diſtinction in the caſes. At the time of Mr. Tracy's appointment, he was a member of the Senate of the United States. At the time of Mr. Dawſon's appointment, he was a member of neither branch. Mr. Dawſon received his warrant of appointment ſometime in March, but he was not elected to fill a ſeat in this houſe, till the end of April, and then he was on his miſſion. His functions of member of congreſs had ceaſed before his appointment, and his appointment took place before his re-election. Again, Mr. Dawſon received no pay after ſome time in October laſt, which was ſome months before the ſitting of the houſe. On the contrary, Mr. Tracy received his pay of officer, or agent, or whatever he was, for ſeventeen days after the ſitting of the ſenate, ſo that he was paid as a member of the ſenate, and as an officer at the ſame time. The committee could not diſcover the caſes as parrallel to each other, and therefore did not inſert the caſe of Mr. Dawſon, which was moved by the minority.

Several other caſes were alſo mentioned—Thoſe of Mr. Sheaffe, Mr. Muhlenberg Mr. Stone, but whether they were as repreſented or not, they were not brought into the view of the committee, otherwiſe there would have been an enquiry.

Mr. GRISWOLD.—I did not mention the caſe of General Muhlenburg, nor did I charge the other gentlemen with improper conduct: I believe they were ſtrictly warranted to act as they did. I merely ſtated the reference for the purpoſe of ſhewing that Mr. Tracy was entitled to the compenſation he received, or travel as well as the others becauſe it has been a long ſtanding rule of the Senate to allow the travel in ſuch caſes. It is not our province therefore to object to it: reſpecting the deciſion of the Senate, I wiſh not to oppoſe it. And being no uncommon caſe there is no neceſſity to bring up that of Mr. Tracy, whom I conſider entitled to his travel, both as an agent and and as a ſenator.

Mr. NICHOLSON obſerved that not being brought before the committe, and he not having heard of the caſe till this day, it could not be a reaſon why the report ſhould be recommitted.

The caſe of the navy yard at this place, was brought before the committee: It was the requeſt of the minority that the caſe ſhould be enquired into. The committee ſent to requeſt the ſecretary of the navy, to ſay by what authority the ſtore houſe had been erected here or from what fund it was paid. The anſwer was, that the ſtore houſe, had been erected out of a fund granted in February, eighteen hundred and one, for completing the seventy fours the navy yards and the docks. The ſhips had been ordered to be laid up at this place, and the navy yard purchaſed.—— When the preſent ſecretary of the navy came into office, he found that as a navy yard was to be completed here, and as ſails, rigging, and other naval ſtores muſt be kept here, and finding that one ſtore was already built, and another begun here, it would be moſt prudent to compleat that ſtore houſe, as a neceſſry appendage to a navy yard, where ſhipping would be ſent for repairs. To this none of the gentlemen objected but rather approved, and this is ſurely a purpoſe to which the money was appropriated. Whether the other applications are or not, is for the houſe to decide: The committe have ſtated the facts.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, May 20.

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM!

The regiſters which have been opened in France, for deciding whether Bonaparte *ſhall be conſul for life*, are ſaid to be filling very faſt; and that the vote will be almoſt unanimous. It has been propoſed to add the further queſtion "*ſhall* BONAPARTE *have the right of* NOMINATING HIS SUCCESSOR? This too would probably paſs in the affirmative, and almoſt any thing elſe, among French *freemen*. Carnot voted againſt Bonaparte, and added, "I have ſigned my own proſcription." He was urged by ſome friends to eraſe this addition, but firmly refuſed. Fearing the conſequence, they opened a new regiſter and omitted his name.

"*On, ſtep by ſtep, he went*"—

The tranſition from appointing Bonaparte Chief Conſul for life, to the giving him the privilege of *nominating his ſucceſſor*, was not difficult, Few, therefore, will be ſurpriſed to hear, that a propoſition has been made to add this privilege to the vote now under the conſideration of the people. This propoſition has not originated with the Tribunate, the Legiſlative Body orthe Senate, but has been to the made prefect of the department of the Seine by the twelve mayors of Paris—The prefect has adroitly anſwered that, though he can only order the literal execution of the orders given by government, yet "that nothing prevents the citizens from ſpontaneouſly expreſſing their wiſh to decide on this ſubject, at the ſame time that they decide on the queſtion propoſed by the decree of the Conſuls." He adds, that amongſt the votes received ſince the 22d, at the Secretaries of Prefecture, *a great number have been given in with the amendment* which forms the object of your propoſition. The ſame freedom may be left to the voters who ſhall preſent themſelves to the preſent Secretaries of the ſeveral Mayoralities."

May 21.

Tranſlation of a hand-bill diſtributed the 13th May, throughout Paris:

"*My opinion upon the Recompence due to Bonaparte.*"

"It is propoſed to the French people to nominate Bonaparte Conſul for life? Has the importance of the ſervices which he has rendered us been well conſidered, and is this recompence ſufficient? Is it not the intereſt of every Frenchman to prevent the return of Revolutionary ſufferings, to annihilate anarchy forever, and to avoid, in future, the intrigues of thoſe partizans who promote and excite re-elections? When a ſtate without a conſtitution is only governed by the caprices of its Kings, hereditary right may be dangerous; but when a government, equally wiſe and powerful, is organized; when a man, equally extraordinary and ſurpriſing compels it to be reſpected and eſteemed; when the whole world unanimouſly acknowledge his rights to the Sovereign Power, is not the rights of inheritance neceſſary, and ought not the gratitude of the French to fix it in the family of the Hero! In ſhort, is not France upon recovering its ancient limits, ſufficiently extenſive to honor herſelf with the title of Empire? And where, in the pages of hiſtory, ſhall we find an Emperor ſufficiently magnanimous to be compared with the Titus who governs her? I ſubmit theſe queſtions to my countrymen—they induce me to expreſs my own wiſh. I deſire that the French people may proclaim Napoleon Bonaparte firſt Emperor of the Gauls, and fix in his family the he-

ediury power, upon re-eſtabliſhing the Salic Laws.

(Signed) "Bonneville Ayral,
Chief of Battalion of the 14th of the Line."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.——PARIS.

"The buſineſs of voting, in conſequence of the appeal to the people, goes on with great alacrity. From the information which I have collected and compared, I think I may fairly ſay, that *ſeven* out of *ten* votes for the Conſulate *for life*, have alſo voted as an amendment, "that Bonaparte ſhall be employed to *chuſe his ſucceſſor.*" There is only one abatement which preſents itſelf to this general likelihood of ſucceſs; and this ariſes from the high price of bread, which is now in Paris at *ſix ſous* the pound. It is ſuppoſed that, from this circumſtance, Bonaparte will loſe 60,000 votes in Paris alone.

"The bill relative to the cuſtoms, now before the tribunate, is preparatory to the eſtabliſhment of ſome regulations for permitting the importation of Engliſh manufactures.

FLORENCE, May 10.

Yeſterday arrived in this city, on his return from Naples, Gen. Murat; the ſame day Gen. Rivaud, alſo arrived from Leghorn; the latter commands the garriſon of that place. This day their Majeſties who are at Poggio Cajano, gave a grand dinner to Gen. Murat, at which were preſent, Gen. Rivaud, the Miniſter of State, the Corps Diplomatic, with ſeveral illuſtrious perſonages, among others, Cardinal Ruffo.

PARIS, May 17.

Extract of a letter.

"My laſt letter informed you that meaſures of the firſt importance, which I had ſome time intimated, were about to be carried into immediate effect; that it was not only certain that Bonaparte would be appointed conſul for life, but that it was alſo in contemplation to ſuperadd a privilege unexpected by the great maſs of the nation, by empowering him to nominate his ſucceſſor! It was not on light grounds, you may reſt aſſured, that I ſtated a buſineſs of ſo much magnitude, and which has for its tendency to alter the nature of the government, by making the firſt magiſtrate *hereditary*, inſtead of *elective*. I intimated alſo, what ſort of reception this propoſition was likely to meet with when made. The following official papers, which I haſten to ſend by a friend who travels poſt, will amply ſupport and confirm all that I have ſuggeſted."

The Mayors of the Commune of Paris to the Prefect of the department of the Seine.

Paris, 22 Floreal.

Citizen Prefect,

Placed as we are near to the people of Paris by our daily functions—being every day the immediate depoſitaries of their ſentiments of affection for the perſon of the firſt conſul, and of their wiſhes and anxiety for the ſtability and perpetuity of a government which has brought back their happineſs; it belongs particularly to us to ſatisfy our conſciences, to do what is expected from us by our fellow citizens, and what we owe to the public weal, by ſtating our unanimous conviction, that the queſtion propoſed by the act of the government on the 30th Floreal, does not completely meet the wiſhes of the people of Paris. Since it is true, "that when conſulted on their deareſt intereſts, the people ſhould know no other limit than thoſe very intereſts," we demand of you, in their name, to ſubmit to them this ſecond queſtion:

"Shall Napolean Bonaparte have the power of naming his ſucceſſor?"

It is worthy of Bonaparte, after having effected the happineſs of his own age, to aſſure alſo, by his choice of a ſucceſſor, that of the generation which is to ſucceed. We preſums to ſay, that to offer him the means of the doing this, is the only national recompence worthy of him and of the French people. We know ſufficiently well, citizen prefect, your perſonal ſentiments, to doubt of the reception which you will give to this demand. We have the honor to ſalute you.

[*Here follow the ſignatures of the twelve mayors.*]

(A TRUE COPY.)
ET. MEJAN, *ſec. gen. of the prefecture.*

THE ANSWER.

Paris 24th Floreal.

Citizens Mayors,

The adminiſtrator can only order the literial execution of the order which are given to him by the government, it does therefore not belong to me to preſent for the deciſion of the citizens who are called upon to vote, a queſtion, upon which the government has not ordered that they ſhould be conſulted. Yet if the exact obſervation of adminiſtrative rules forbids me to order that the propoſition, contained in the letter which you have done me the honor to tranſmit on the 22d, ſhould be added as a queſtion to that on which the votes are now opened in the department of the Seine, nothing prevents the citizens ſpontaneouſly expreſſing their wiſhes on this ſubject, at the ſame time that they decide on the queſtion propoſed by the decree of the conſuls.

Among the votes received ſince the 22d, at the ſecretariat of the prefecture, a great number have been given in with the amendment, which forms the object of your propoſition. The ſame freedom may be left to the voters who ſhall preſent themſelves at the ſecretariats of your ſeveral Mayoralities, and in this manner we ſhall have fulfilled our duty, without incurring the reproach of having ſubſtituted our foreſight, (*prevoyance*) for that of the government. This anſwer, which the ſeverity of principles compels me to make to you, citizens mayors, would give me much pain, if I was equally prohibited from praiſing the intentions which have dictated the propoſition, of which I thank you for having made the depoſitary. The publication of your letter, as an act of zeal for the ſtability of government, and as an homage rendered to the virtues of the firſt conſul, can alone acquit me towards you, and I haſten to give orders for that purpoſe.

I have the honor to ſalute you.
(Signed) FROCHOT.

Prefect of the department of the Sine, May 18.

Our fellow citizens exhibit marks of enthuſiaſtic zeal to comply with the vote of the Tribunate, to give to Bonapart ſome ſtriking evidence of the public gratitude. From all quarters accounts are received of the rapture with which the queſtion was received, Shall he be conſul for life? *At* Soiſſons, *the citizens, impatient to manifeſt their wiſhes, have addreſſed the following petition to the mayor:*

CITIZEN MAYOR,

"The arrete of the conſuls of the 10th, permits us to be grateful; but does not ſatisfy our love; conſent that we aſſemble to-morrow at the Champ de Mars, and that to the ſound of matial muſic, we proclaim there conſul for life, the child of victory and the father of the people; that from thence we repair to the church to implore of God, that his life be as long as it is precious to us; that the proceſs verbal be drawn up and ſent by a courier extraordinary to Bonaparte."

In the Tribunate yeſterday, the law for promulgating the treaty of Amiens, paſſed unanimouſly; as did a vote of thanks to Joſeph Bonaparte, the negotiator.

The plan for recruiting the army paſſed 58 *to* 11.

General Menou, of the late army of Egypt, has been elected a member of the Tribunate.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

We feel much pleaſure in ſtating to our Readers, that no new caſe of diſeaſe has occurred ſince Friday evening. Of the twelve who were then indiſpoſed—one has died—two remain dangerouſly ill—ſeven are on the recovery, and the other two are again in the enjoyment of health.

Arrived brig Clariſſa, Hunt, Bordeaux; ſloop Atlantic, Martin, Richmond; Abigail, Wood, New-York.

Arrived at the Lazaretto.

Brig Julia, Holt, Jamaica; Schooner—, Auguſtine; Edward and Edmond, Hayes, St. Jago de Cuba.

Brig Clariſſa, of Philadelphia, James P. Hunt, maſter ſailed from Bourdeaux, May 27. Left there the following American veſſels, viz.

Brigs Globe, Bingham, Philadelphia; Penelope, Watſon, New-York; Betſey, Blackwell, Baltimore; Friendſhip, Gibs, Salem; Eliza, David Low, Philadelphia; Elinor, Carpenter, Peterſburgh; ſhip Delaware, Smith, Philadelphia; Hazard, Aydelot, Wilmington (N. C.) brig John, Perkerſon, Boſton; Ship Lady Haywood, Charleſton; brig Tyger, Farley, Boſton. ſhip Print, Lee, Georgetown; brig Richard, Hanſe, Charleſton ſchr.——, Brown, Baltimore; Ship Sheffield, Lynch, New-York; Jefferſon, M'Cowdry, Boſton; Dianna, Harleton, New-York.

May 27. Sailed in company with ſhip Farmer, of Philadelphia, bound to Philadelphia.

June 3. In lat 45 48, N. long 10 53 W. ſpoke brig Hannah Grayham maſter, from Bordeaux for New-Orleans.

July 12. In lat. 37 30, long. 74, ſpoke ſloop Friendſhip, from New-York for Charleſton.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Arrived Bremen barque Æolus, Hendrickſon, 63 days from Bremen. Lat. 44 30, long. 17, ſpoke ſhip Batavia, captain Dehls, 10 days from Bremen, for Baltimore. June 20, long. 45 30, lat. 37, brig Henry, from Baltimore to Gibraltar, out 15 days.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the firſt reſpectability in Philadelphia, to his correſpondent in this town, dated the 16th inſtant.

"A malignant and contagious diſtemper having manifeſted itſelf in the north eaſt part of this city, and ſeveral individuals having fallen victims to it ſuddenly, a general panic has ſeized all the inhabitants, for fear it ſhould prove to be the terrible yellow fever, and conſiderable numbers are about quitting the town. The board of health ſeems, however, not yet to have fully aſcertained the nature of the diſeaſe; but as to its dreadful effects theſe are doubtleſs."

☞ GENERAL MASON requeſts the attendance of the Field Officers and Captains of the two legions of militia of the Diſtrict of Columbia, at his quarters on Analoſtan Iſland, on Saturday the 24th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, on buſineſs of the Brigade.

July 21.

REFLECTIONS,

ON THE LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(Concluded.)

The laſt event announced by the late arrivals from Europe, which claims peculiar attention on this ſide of the Atlantic, is the re-eſtabliſhment of ſlavery in the French Weſt-Indies, and the revival of the ſlave-trade. Here again we witneſs that propenſity in human nature, to go from one extreme directly to the oppoſite. But a few years have elapſed ſince we marked with ſurprize the firſt reformers of France, by decrees paſſed without reflection, and by acclamation, at once emancipating men whoſe lives had been paſſed under the yoke of ſlavery.—While we applaud their enthuſiasm for liberty—we condemn their want of prudence. Inſtead of proceeding with caution and liberating the children, born after a certain period—inſtead of effecting a gradual abolition of ſlavery among the adults, ſuddenly in the phrenzy of revolution, they elevate to all the rights of free citizens, men who had neither the knowledge nor the morals requiſite for members of a republic. From this extreme we now behold, the French government by a reaction as violent as the firſt revolutionary mania, paſſing not only to the reſtoration of ſlavery in thoſe iſlands where the blacks were in the moſt ſolemn manner emancipated, but to the renewal of that moſt infamous trafic in human fleſh, which the United States have prohibited under the ſevereſt penaltis; and which the friends of humanity in Great Britain, under the guidance of a benevolent WILBERFORCE, have long been endeavoring to aboliſh. In Paris it is now the faſhion to approximate as rapidly as poſſible to the maxims, the habits and manners of the ancient regime. From the eſtabliſhment of ſlavery in the iſlands, intelligent travellers ſay that the French government will alſo ſhortly reſtore the *corvee* and *gabelle*—(two of the moſt oppreſſive taxes under the monarch.) Theſe events, we may reaſonably prehend, ere long, will produce ſome convurion in France. Should ſome band of conſpirators, headed by a new Brutus and Caſſius, ſucceed in removing the appreſent chief conſul, it is highly probable that we ſhall witneſs a freſh eruption of that revolutionary volcano, which is now repreſſed by the genius of Bonaparte.

But ſhould the life of this extraordinary man be preſerved for a few years, it is not improbable but that he may purify France from thoſe monſters, who, in the name of *liberty and equality*, have for ſo many years laſt been deluging their country in blood, and thus eſtabliſh his power on a baſis, which all Europe cannot ſhake.

From the manner in which we have ſeen the French revolution, thus terminate, we are led to a review of the many crimes and horrors which have maked its progreſs; all which are to be traced to the impracticable ſchemes of a few theoric philoſophers, aiming at a viſionary liberty, calculated rather for ſavage than ſocial man, and rejecting all the reſtraints of morality and religion; ſuch men as Voltaire, Condorcet and Tom Paine, have been the true authors of all the miſery, the bloodſhed, and anarchy which have for many years paſt diſgraced one of the faireſt portions of the globe; while the French revolution, like a blazing comet, has been paſſing in its orbit, and

"With fear of change
Perplexing monarchs,"

a kind providence has preſerved theſe ſtates from thoſe evils to which the unruly paſſions of many of our citizens would have expoſed them, by clothing with the chief executive authority, ſuch men as Waſhington and Adams; and by diſpoſing the majority of our citizens to approve and ſupport their meaſures; dreadful indeed, muſt have been their ſituation, had an adminiſtration, with the revolutionary, theoretic and narrow ſentiments, of the men, now at the head of our affairs, poſſeſſed the reins of authority, at the time when Genet, Fouchet and Adet, repreſented the French republic in America. Had ſuch been the caſe, we ſhould have made a common cauſe with our "ſiſter republic," we ſhould have *had the honor* to lend her millions, never to be repaid; our trade would have been annihilated; our agriculture of courſe would have been crippled; and in place of thoſe immenſe profits which we have reaped from our neutrality, we ſhould like Spain and Holland, after ſuſtaining a long and ruinous war, been ſacrificed at the peace of Amiens, to aggrandize the power of France.

But thanks to heaven, at this important criſis, we had men to conduct our national affairs, who were *practical* politicians—who underſtood and purſued the true intereſts of their country, unſeduced and unbiaſed by thoſe falſe and hollow ſyſtems of philoſophy and government, which are juſt introduced into America, when they are ridiculed and diſcarded in Europe. With the recent proof in France, added to the long catalogue in former periods of time, of democratic revolution and anarchy, terminating in military deſpotiſm, it is not likely that the good ſenſe of the people of this country will permit them, to err into thoſe exceſſes and crimes which have marked the French revolution—But the ſame ſpirit who governed Frenchmen, ſtill is cheriſhed by *many* in this country.

In the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs, we have witneſſed the firſt foot-ſteps of that innovating ſyſtem, which, in defiance of oaths, of duty and intereſt, violates the conſtitution, mutilates the revenue, throws away the means of defence; and to gratify the claims of party-ſpirit, removes from office men of acknowledged worth, and without ſtain in their official conduct; when innovations like theſe are ſanctioned by general approbation; when a whole country will permit the tools of *party*, to ſupplant men of the firſt qualifications, in offices where talents and integrity are indiſpenſibly neceſſary; it is then prepared for degradation and ſlavery; there is then no longer that virtue, which is requiſite for a free republic; nor is there any longer that inducement for men of ſuperior worth and endowments, to engage in the ſervice of their country, when the rewards of official honor and confidence are beſtowed, not on men of merit, but on *party proſelytes*. Soon may this ſyſtem be changed, ſoon may we return to the maxims of a Waſhington, and with them may we experience the happineſs and welfare, the honor abroad, and the confidence at home, which characterized the WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION.

Com. Adv.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next at 10 o'clock, will be ſold at the Vendue Store:

12 bales Britiſh OSNABURGS,
On a credit of 4 months.
2 bales SAIL DUCK.

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.

July 21.

Rags bought at this office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 6th instant, a Negro Man named WILL, about 27 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a scar on his left knee and another on his right foot; had on when he went away, a ticklenburgh shirt, brown roll towsers and a wool hat about half worn; but it is likely he may have changed his dress, as he took with him a cotton shirt, an old light brown broadcloth coat, and a new pair of shoes. He may probably be lurking about Alexandria, and may attempt to pass for a free man. I will give the above reward for apprehending and securing him in any jail so that I get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges will also be paid.

Masters of vessels and others are forbid harboring, carrying off or employing said Negro at their peril.

WILLIAM CASH, Sen.

July 10. law5t

RICHARD VEITCH

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, and offers for sale, by the piece or package, at his warehouse on King street,

A general Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Superfine Mens' and Ladies' Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fashionable Buttons, and Waistcoating,
Irish linens, 5-4 sheetings, and diaper,
Osnaburgs, housewife and Lancashire dowlass,
Printed calicoes, chintzes, and dimities,
Ticks, checks, stripes, stuffs, and Scotch gauze,
Cambric, jaconet and other fancy muslins,
Cotton and thread hosiery, and ladies' gloves,
Color'd crapes, and figured sarsnetts,
Fashionable cotton trimmings, girdles, ribbons, silk handkerchiefs,
One case bonnetts, &c. &c.

May 18. dzw 2aw6w

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A quantity of the first quality James River *Manufactured Tobacco,*

which will be sold on moderate terms for cash.

July 10. eo3w

LANDING,

At Merchants' wharf,

A quantity of prime barrel'd PORK.

Wm. HODGSON.

June 1. d

TO BE RENTED,

FOR THE YEAR ENSUING,

All the Property fronting on Water and Union Streets; including the Ware, House, Lumber Yard, and Wharf; the property of Joshua Gilpin and Thomas Gilpin.——apply to

PHILIP WANTON.

The above property will be let separate or together, as may suit tenants.

6th mo. 25. 1aw

COTTON PLANTATIONS,

On the Sea Coast of Virginia.

THE subscriber wishing very much to see an establishment of this kind introduced into our state; and being convinced that should the same succeed, a considerable source of industry and wealth would arise therefrom: offers to the consideration of any person or persons the following circumstances:

It has been the opinion of Southern gentlemen with whom the subscriber has conversed on this subject, that there could be no doubt of the success of such an undertaking, if properly conducted, and that at any rate it was worth the experiment. To an enterprizing character, a field is here opened, by which, should success attend, a vast source of wealth may accrue. The more southern parts of this continent have experienced the benefits arising from the culture of cotton in the most eminent degree. When we consider how small a portion of our state from climate and situation is capable of being converted into improvements of this kind, and that should this small part which can alone possess the advantage become successful in the experiment, the result must be obvious to all.

Smith's Island lies in the Atlantic Ocean, immediately off Cape Charles, is about 37 degrees 15 m. of latitude, and contains about 4000 acres, a considerable part cleared.

The Island of Mocon lies immediately adjacent, and contains about 2000 acres, the most part cleared.

The soil on Smith's Island is finely productive, the climate so mild as to vegetate at all times, and support a great stock without any other food than the natural grass.

With respect to Smith's Island, some restrictions would be made concerning the stock, game, &c. the other would be let unconditionally. The advanteges arising from fisheries at these places might be made very considerable. Salt works were formerly carried on likewise, but whether an object at this time, must be determined by those best acquainted.

Proposals may be addressed to me in Alexandria, to the care of Washington Craik, Esq. and shall be attended to.—Having a considerable quantity of the Georgia Sea Island or Black Seed Cotton in my possession, any person who might incline to make the experiment may be accommodated with the same—it was imported direct from the southward.

I cannot close my observations respecting this property, without remarking that it has long been subject to the depredations of evil minded persons. It has always been the desire, intention and orders of the subscriber, that the shipwrecked sailor receive on Smith's Island, every protection, comfort and assistance it is capable of affording; but the same disposition which will alleviate the distresses of the unfortunate, will punish the vices of the wicked.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

July 9. 1aw3m

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

Just received and for Sale at this office—*Price One Dollar,*

DEBATES

In the Senate of the United States, on the bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW,

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for sale,

Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter casks
Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first quality,
Muscovado Sugar in hhds.
350 Bbls. Statia do.
Havannah Molasses in Hhds.
Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls.
Soap and Candles in Boxes,
Sweet Oil in do.
Raisins in Boxes and Kegs,
Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

—Consisting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baftas, Mamoody's Gurrahs, Guzinahs, Cassahs, Moharags, Gunges, Stripes, and one bale of handsome Deiorsoy.

ALSO

Ravens and Russia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Russia Osnaburgs.

A complete assortment of Russia and New-England Cordage, and one 8½ inch Cable 70 fathoms long.——A small quantity of Upper Leather.

June 23. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harpet's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chesnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw

Notice.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION for Shares in the Alleghany Turnpike Road, are opened at the office of Col. *Francis Deakins*, in George-Town, and at the compting house of Mr. *William Hartshorne*, in the town of Alexandria, where those inclined to subscribe for shares will please to apply.

The acts of the Assemblies of Maryland and Virginia, for incorporating "a "Company for establishing a Turnpike "Road from the Burnt Mill, about a "mile below George's creek, on the "Potomack river, to the nearest western "navigation," may be seen at either of the abovementioned places.

March 4. 1aw

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for sale at his Warehouse, Prince street Wharf,

Russia Sheetings,
Russia and Ravens Duck } per bale or
And India Cotton } piece,
German Linens and one trunk sewing Silks and Ribbons,
A few pair handsome Looking Glasses in gilt and mahogany frames,
Two bales of Paper Hangings,
A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' shoes, coarse and fine,
Hyson,
Young Hyson and } *TEAS,*
Souchong
Tea table setts of China in boxes,
Cotton, wool and playing Cards,
Holland and country Gin of the best quality in pipes,
W. India, and N. England Rum, } in hhds and bls.
Molasses & Sugars }
Coffee in bags,
Spinning Cotton,
Butter in firkins,
Beef and Pork in bls, and half bls,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Chocolate of the best and common sort,
Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality,
Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fish,
A quantity of red Soal Leather,
Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks,
Lemons in boxes,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c.

Also,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current prices:—also,

Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.

7th mo. 19th. d

FOR SALE,

21 Tierces Bottled Porter—London Brown Stout,
10 Quarter casks Port Wine, and a quantity of Liverpool and Lisbon Salt; low for cash or approved paper.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 2. d

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NORFOLK,

And for sale at my store, lower end of Prince Street.

Fresh LEMONS & LIMES,

Best Smithfield Salt-Petred Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 17. d

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Tavern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6tzaw

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

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